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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1890.

PRICE ONE CENT.

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Who Will Take
THE FREE TRIP TO EUROPE
Announced in the
SUNDAY WORLD
SAMUEL GOMPERS
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of the **EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT** in the
SUNDAY WORLD

A CLOSE KEPT SECRET OUT!
NELLIE BLY'S PHOTOGRAPH,
PRINTED ON CREAM-LAID PAPER 10x18 1/2 INCHES.
FIRST TRUE LIKENESS EVER PUBLISHED WILL BE GIVEN AWAY WITH
THE SUNDAY WORLD.
FIRST CHAPTERS OF MISS BLY'S DETAILED STORY OF HER RECORD-BREAKING
TRIP WILL ALSO BE PUBLISHED.
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In the Great Equitable Co.
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VOTE ON THE
BALLOTS IN THE SUNDAY WORLD.
CASTELAR,
The Great Spanish Republican, Contributes an IMPOR-
TANT ARTICLE to the
SUNDAY WORLD

LAST EDITION WORSE YET

The Equitable Bank Closed by
Examiner Cahill This
Morning.

Tailman Did Not Show Up With
the Promised \$50,000.

President Claassen Appears Down-
town and Makes a Statement.

Napoleon Pell Held by U. S.
Commissioner Shields in
\$25,000 Bail.

Angry Depositors at the Doors of
the Three Broken Banks.

As a natural sequel to the sensational chapter in the history of bank wrecking the Equitable Bank in West Twenty-eighth street suspended to-day.

It was hoped and believed that this bank would be able to weather the storm which has involved the Sixth National and the Lenox Hill banks in ruin.

A meeting of the directors was held, lasting after midnight this morning. Chief Bank Examiner Cahill, from Albany, being present at the conference. A partial examination of the affairs of the bank showed that, although it was heavily involved by the operations of P. J. Claassen, its late Vice-President, and his gang, a comparatively small amount of ready cash would enable it to tide over its present difficulties.

THE EQUITABLE CLOSED.
Jacob B. Tallman, its President, who is known to be a very wealthy man, promised that he would have this sum, which was fixed by Examiner Cahill, at the bank before 10 o'clock this morning. Several other persons who were present are said to have offered to contribute to make this sum good.

This morning nothing was seen or heard of Mr. Tallman up to 10 o'clock, and at that hour Superintendent of Banks Preston, who was at the bank, told Cashier Courter to close the bank.

A slip of cardboard was tacked on the outer door, with this notice written upon it:

THIS BANK IS CLOSED TEMPORARILY.

INDIGNANT DEPOSITORS.
A number of depositors who had been waiting around to draw out their money as soon as the bank opened could hardly sustain themselves in their disappointment.

They held an indignation meeting in the lobby and denounced the whole management of the bank as a gang of robbers and highwaymen.

There were a number of ladies in the waiting-room who had also come to close up their accounts with the bank, and the announcement that payments had been suspended filled them with dismay.

They waited around the bank for some time in hope of hearing some encouraging news, but a lively meeting of the directors was going on inside, and nothing definite could be learned.

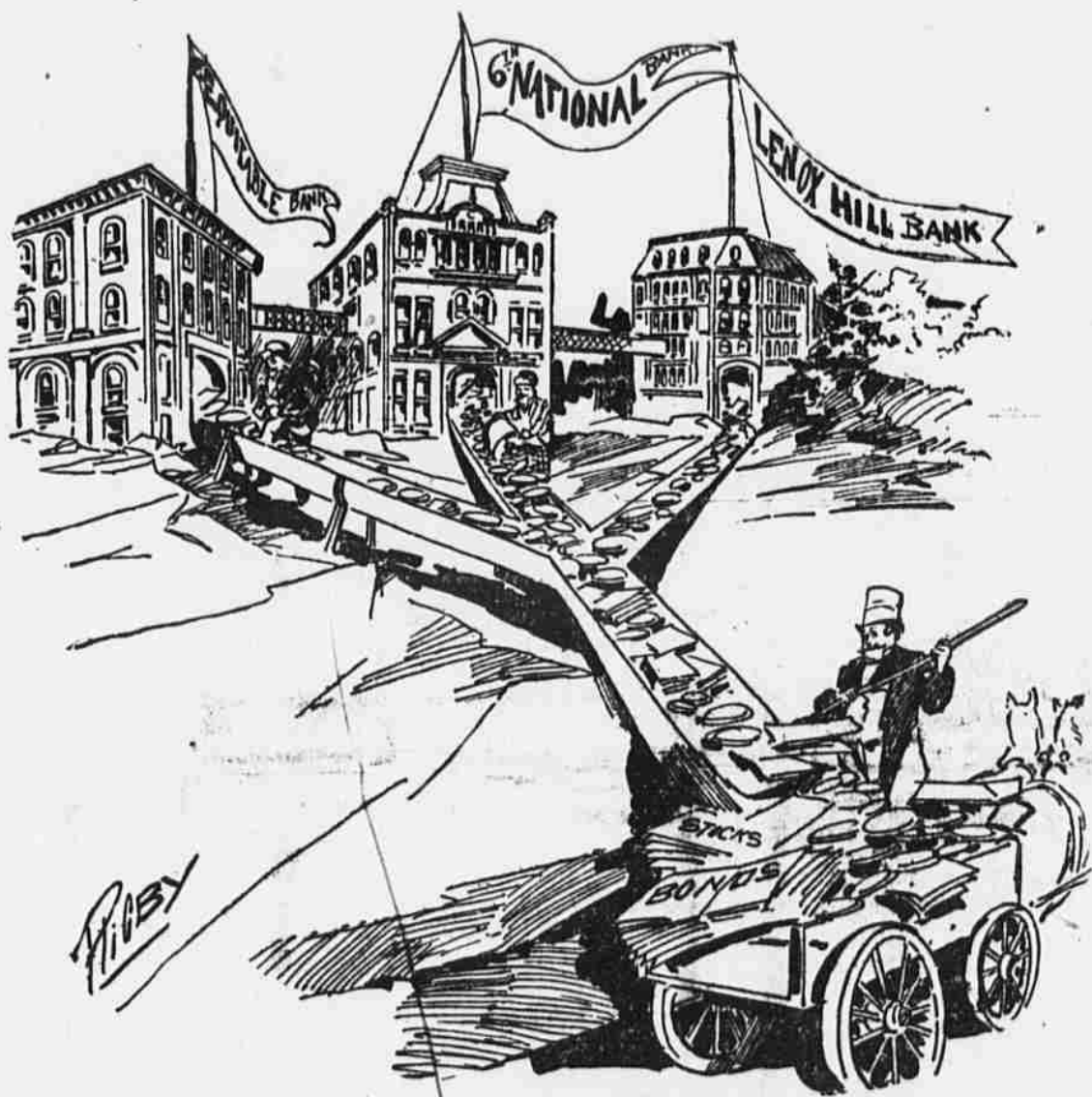
HOPE THAT WERE DASHED.
Previous to the putting up of the notice Cashier Courter said to an Evening World reporter:

"I do not think there is any doubt that we shall be able to continue business to-day, for the \$50,000 promised by the Directors is sure to come in. However, we can't get along without it, and if they fail to keep their agreement we must shut down temporarily."

"Do you think that the bank will be permanently crippled?"

"Not by any means, for we have a

NEW BANKING SYSTEM—CLAASSEN, PELL, WALLACK & CO.



large amount of securities, though we cannot realize anything on them at present because they are in the charge of the Bank Examiner.

"Yesterday the deposits amounted to between \$81,000 and \$82,000, and if we had only enough money to meet the demands of the smaller depositors it would be all right. Mr. Tallman, Mr. Gerlock and others have very large balances here, which they would not withdraw, so that a small sum would answer to tide over the present difficulty."

Cashier Courter added that the \$150,000 in bad checks which the bank had certified to Pell, Wallack & Co. and James A. Simmons were what had crippled it so seriously.

CROWD AT THE SIXTH NATIONAL.
There was just as large a crowd as that of yesterday about the closed doors of the Sixth National Bank, at Broadway and Third-third street this morning.

A great many depositors who had gone away yesterday comforted by the encouraging words of Examiner Hepburn and Cashier Colson, that business would probably be resumed to-day, were back again early looking for the doors to be opened.

POLICEMEN KEPT BUSY.
Their hopes were not realized, however, and they hung around the corner and discussed the situation despondently. Three policemen were on hand to see that passage on the sidewalk was not blocked, and they had hard work to keep the crowds that stopped to look at the notice on the door moving on.

WORKER THAN WAS THOUGHT.
Examiner Hepburn was so busy this morning that he refused to see any one. The examination of the bank's accounts have not yet been completed, and it is said that further investigation has shown the situation to be more serious than was at first supposed.

Heavy loans had been made by the bank aggregating nearly \$200,000 on stock of the Lenox Hill and Equitable Banks, which is now practically worthless. A large number of other worthless securities to secure loans made by President Claassen have been found, which were substituted for the gift-edged bonds formerly held by the Sixth National.

VAULTS COMPLETELY OUTFITTED.
In fact the vaults have been completely gutted by the wreckers during the few days that they were in possession, and it will be some time yet before the Bank Examiner will be able to make a complete statement of assets and liabilities.

The promise of the late President Charles H. Leland to make good any

deficit so that all depositors may be secured, is regarded with some incredulity by the persons most interested.

The fact that he is the only person who has profited by the wild schemes of Claassen and his confederates is now pretty well understood, and the general opinion among depositors seems to be that he has protected himself so strongly by going through the form of a legitimate business transaction in disposing of his stock that he will not disgorge any of the spoils.

President Claassen's letter to President George S. Coe, of the American Exchange Bank, in which he states that Mr. Leland sold his interest in the high figures he received for it with the understanding that he was to be paid for it out of the bank's securities, and that fact he had received in part payment a number of 7 per cent. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad bonds, has turned public suspicion very strongly against Mr. Leland.

LELAND NO VISIBLE.
The ex-President is said to be still sick at his home, No. 102 Madison avenue. An Evening World reporter, who called there this morning, was told that Mr. Leland was out and that his son was out of town.

At any rate he is religiously avoiding visitors, especially those who want to interview him regarding the wrecking of the Sixth National Bank and the big stake that he pulled out of it.

LENOX HILL STILL CLOSED.
The Lenox Hill Bank, at the corner of Third avenue and Seventy-second street, remained closed this morning. A large crowd of depositors which was gathered in front read the following notice, which had been placed on the front and side entrances:

This bank is now being examined by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, and the result will be made known at an early day.

Jan. 31, 1890. Sup't. of Banks Dept.

An Evening World reporter asked admittance to the bank. The doors were drawn and several examiners were busy examining the books of the concern by daylight.

Sup't. Preston said he would be unable to make any statement until after he investigation had been completed.

"The affairs of the bank are much a condition that I am unable to make any clear explanation of its standing," he said.

MR. WALLACK NOT SEEN.
"Have you seen President Wallack or any of the directors?"

"No, not as yet. Some of the stockholders have been here, however. President Wallack has been to go downtown."

day morning and has not been seen here since."

RUNNED DEPOSITORS.
There were crowds of depositors gathered in knots upon the sidewalk. They were nearly all neighboring shopkeepers, who made the bank their depositories.

The amounts deposited by each one ranged from \$100 to a few thousand. A side door of the bank opened to allow reporters to pass out they gathered around and eagerly asked what the prospect was for them to get their money to-day.

There was a large number of women in the crowd, and the failure of the bank to open this morning, as promised, seemed to affect them much more than the men.

WILL THE CASHIER BE ARRESTED?
Morris Goodhart, attorney for the Lenox Hill Bank as well as director, called upon State Superintendent of Banks Preston this forenoon and said he was anxious to know if the Cashier, Mr. Van Zandt, was not criminally liable for the certification of the two checks for \$50,000 each held by the Sixth National Bank.

Mr. Preston told the lawyer that he was not sufficiently conversant with the law on that point and that he was consequently unable to answer the question just at present. Besides it was not a question he thought he would be called upon to answer.

It is rumored that the cashier was being watched by the detectives, and would be arrested as soon as the examination was concluded.

PELL AT LUDLOW STREET.
Broker George H. Pell was not home some in Ludlow Street Jail. He had met Mr. Henry S. Ives in society before that young gentleman retired from active business, and expected a warm greeting from him.

He was not disappointed. As the detectives led him into the Warren's office last night Ives sprang from a chair in which he had been sitting, and with great animation told Mr. Pell how glad he was to see him.

TWO YOUNG NAPOLEONS.
The bank absorber looked earnestly at Ives and remarked that Ludlow Street Jail could not be such a bad boarding-house as he (Ives) looked better than he ever did when at his lucrative trade of railroad wrecking.

The two Napoleons then separated for the night. Mr. Pell going to a luxurious cell on the second tier. He seemed cool and defiant and covered many bank sheets of note paper with figures before he undressed and went to bed. He was

awakened at 7 o'clock this morning, and at first could not recollect where he was.

CONFAB AFTER BREAKFAST.
Finally he seemed to realize his position, and jumped quietly out of bed and dressed himself. Being able to pay for it he ordered his breakfast to suit himself and ate it at 8 o'clock. Then he met Ives and they had a long confidential chat. They conversed in low tones so that no one might hear their talk.

TAKEN TO COURT.
A few minutes after 9 o'clock Marshal Bernhardt called to take Pell to court. He said he was ready and anxious to go. The Marshal took him and a defauling German postmaster out of Ludlow street Jail at 9.30 A. M.

While they stood on the corner an Evening World reporter accosted Mr. Pell and told him that any statement he might wish to make would be published verbatim. He seemed to consider the proposition for several minutes, and then said:

WOULDN'T MAKE A STATEMENT.
"No, I will not make a statement now. It is better that I should not do so, but you may say that I am sure everything will come out all right in the end." Then with the Marshal and the other prisoners he boarded an Avenue B car bound for the Post-Office.

AT THE FEDERAL BUILDING.
Pell arrived with Marshal Bernhardt at United States Commissioner Shields's office a few minutes before 10 o'clock. He was very nervous and directed uneasily while Bernhardt was explaining to the Commissioner who his prisoner was.

Pell is a large, fine-looking man, standing about five feet ten inches high. He is about thirty-eight years old. He was richly dressed in black, and wore an expensive Melton overcoat. He carried in his hand a high silk hat.

FILED FROM THE REPORTER.
A reporter approached him, but before a question could be asked Pell fled precipitately into an adjoining room. Bernhardt thought he was trying to escape and he went after him in hot haste.

Then Pell asked permission to telephone to his counsel. He called up Sherman & Sterling, lawyers, of Brooklyn.

In the course of fifteen minutes or so a young man arrived and consulted with the prisoner.

Assistant District-Attorney Rose then came in and Pell was immediately called up before the Commissioner.

SOLENNELY APRAISED.
"George H. Pell," said the Commissioner, "you are charged with aiding and abetting in the embezzlement of the funds of a bank."

"It is my duty as a Judge to tell you that you are entitled to an examination and that you are obliged to make no statement here which might be used against you at your trial."

"Do you want an examination?"

"I do," replied Pell, almost in a whisper.

Thursday at 11 o'clock was fixed by the Commissioner.

"Now as to the amount of bail?" queried the Commissioner.

LIKED TO FISH.
"Mr. Commissioner," said Mr. Rose, "this is a very important case. Eight days ago no bank stood higher than the bank which this man has aided in robbing. It had the confidence of its depositors, and the stockholders rested perfectly secure."

DESTROYED IN FIVE DAYS.
"In five days this bank has been destroyed. Over \$800,000 in valuable securities have disappeared. Two other banks have closed through this enormous steel, which was aided and abetted by this man."

Pell turned white at the District-Attorney's cutting remarks. Mr. Rose went calmly on:

"The minimum punishment for this crime is five years; the maximum ten years. In view of the great wrong that has been committed I do not think that \$25,000 bail will be any too much to insure this man's appearance at the examination next Thursday."

"In the case of Fish \$30,000 was demanded and given, and this case is exactly similar."

At this point Pell's lawyer broke in and said: "I don't think, Mr. Commissioner, that this is a case where a very large amount of bail should be demanded. Nothing as yet has been proved to show that the property was taken out and not accounted for."

Mr. Rose said: "There is proof that the property was taken out and went to pay the individual debts of the individual directors, and was accounted for by checks from Pell, Wallack & Co. which were not worth the paper they were written on. The interests of the community, which demand that their securities and investments are to be treated with fidelity

and trust, require that this case should be severely dealt with."

HELD IN \$25,000 BAIL.
Commissioner Shields—in view of the Bank Examiner's affidavit I will fix the bail at \$25,000.

Bernhardt received his commitment for the prisoner and then took him to Marshal Jacobus's office.

Commissioner Shields showed the reporter the affidavit made by Bank Examiner Hepburn, which was heretofore zealously kept from the eyes of the reporters.

He selected it from two or three others, remarking:

"Let me get the right one?"

"Then there are other persons wanted?" suggested The Evening World man.

The Commissioner smiled.

HERE ARE THE CHARGES.
The affidavit is as follows:

Southern District of New York:
A. R. Hepburn, being duly sworn, says that he is a National Bank Examiner of the city of New York and Brooklyn. That on or about the 23rd day of January, 1890, in the district aforesaid, one Peter J. Claassen, being then and there the President and a director and an agent of a National Bank association called the Sixth National Bank of the city of New York, incorporated under act of Congress approved June 3, 1864, did for the use, benefit and advantage of himself, unlawfully embezzle, abstract and wilfully misapply certain money, funds and credits of said bank—to wit, the sum of \$485,496, with the intent to do injury and defraud said bank, and at the same time one George H. Pell, with the intent, did unlawfully aid and abet the said Claassen, as such President, director and agent in the commission of such offense.

This complaint is made on information obtained by deponent in his examination of the affairs of said bank; a letter of said P. J. Claassen, dated New York, Jan. 30, 1890, addressed to the President of the Clearing-House Association; statements of the Clearing-House Committee and the cashier of the said bank.

A. R. HEPBURN,
JOHN M. SHIELDS,
Commissioner.

Sworn to before me this 30th day of January, 1890.

This affidavit sets at rest any doubt that may exist as to the issuance of a warrant for Claassen's arrest.

The affidavit says he got away with the bank's funds, and Mr. Hepburn gives no inkling of where they have disappeared to.

Pell's lawyer went out after a short consultation with Pell, and refused to give his name or the firm that he represented.

Marshal Jacobus said this morning that neither Claassen nor Wallack had been arrested yet.

CLAASSEN'S OFFICE LOCKED.
Inquiry was made by an Evening World reporter at Claassen's office at 45 Broadway.

The reporter called there. The door of his office was locked.

There was on the door a note written in state pencil as follows:

Empire Gas Company: Your twenty-four bonds of iron was delivered to L. R. H. Co. Jan. 28, 1890.
(Signed) PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.

On the reverse side of the note was the word "Halt."

MA. SIMMONS ASSENT TOO.
Inquiry was also made at the office of James A. Simmons, who is located in the same building, and who was one of the directors of the broken bank.

A pretty typewriter with snapping black eyes received the reporters.

"No, Mr. Simmons is not in, and has not been at his office to-day," she said. She did not know whether he would be back to-day or not.

NO CHANCE OF RESUMING.
President Frederick D. Tappan, of the Galatin National Bank, called at the Sixth National Bank about a noon to-day and had a conference with Examiner Hepburn.

"It is probable that the Sixth National will resume business," he was asked.

"No," said Mr. Tappan, very decidedly. "There is no probability that it can. As soon as possible a receiver will be appointed and its affairs will be wound up."

HE LOSES \$27,000.
One old gentleman who deposited \$27,000 in the bank only two days before its suspension, drove up to the door in his carriage, and seemed to be in a state of extreme nervous excitement.

He shook and trembled all over as he stood in front of the door trying to gain admittance, and when he was finally informed by a clerk inside that he could get nothing to-day he looked as if the last spark of hope had been extinguished and his \$27,000 was done for completely.

CLAASSEN'S STATEMENT.
Peter J. Claassen, of the Sixth National Bank, made a brief appearance in

Wall street to-day, and made the following statement:

"It is not true that I was a member of the Syndicate that purchased a controlling interest in the Sixth National Bank. It is not true that I made any loans to myself in said bank."

On the contrary, I have checked on my other personal bank accounts in this city and have deposited to my credit in the Sixth National Bank and have not checked one cent against it.

The first time that I ever saw Mr. Leland was on Jan. 20, at 11 A. M. Certified checks were tendered to and accepted by him, amounting to \$650,000.

"He deposited them with the Union Trust Company. Hence I was not a member of the purchasing syndicate. All terms and arrangements were agreed upon before I met him."

"After this Leland procured the resignations, a seriatim of the old Board of Directors. The new Board took their places."

On the morning of the 23d, by arrangement with Mr. Leland, I met him between 10 and 11 o'clock, at the National Park Bank vaults, and there he turned over to me the securities.

"Either the same afternoon or the following day, in conversation with the cashier, Mr. Colson, I learned that the bank lacked cash means, and he suggested and I concurred with him, that it would be well to dispose of say \$500,000 to \$600,000 of the high-premium bonds and have the cash therefor for the use of our customers."

"The directors fully concurred in the plan, and I was requested to intrust the high-premium bonds by those gentlemen to Messrs. Pell, Wallack & Co., who received thereupon \$625,000, the par value of the bonds to be sold, for which they gave their receipts to the bank, which I duly turned over to the cashier."

"Subsequently 201 of these bonds were returned, \$50,000 in cash was paid and for the balance Messrs. Pell, Wallack & Co. gave checks, mostly certified, to the bank.

About \$300,000 of these checks were certified by the banks upon which they were drawn.

I had no proceeds from these bonds that I did not account for, and the checks thus far not recovered by Pell, Wallack & Co. are due to the Sixth National Bank."

"It will, therefore, also be seen that the broker's assets were not used to purchase the stock. I further desire to say that I am not a director nor Vice-President of the Equitable Bank of this city, nor am I such in the Lenox Bank."

WALLACK MISSING FROM HOME.
President Charles P. Wallack's house, 47 West Seventy-fourth street, an Evening World reporter was told at 2 P. M. today that he had not been home since 5.30 yesterday morning.

Work of Masked Burglars.
(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)
KATYAK CITY, Jan. 31.—During his absence from home last evening masked burglars bound and gagged the wife of Charles Roman, on Mercer street, tied her by the neck to the bedpost, and then robbed the house.

The woman is in a precarious condition.

Patti's San Francisco Sales.
(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The amount realized from the sale of single season tickets for the Patti opera season of two weeks aggregated \$25,000. This, with the amount realized from box sales, makes the total \$35,000.

The Quotations.

	Open	High	Low
American Cotton Oil	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil Trust	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Sugar Refining	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Tobacco	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Trust	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Water	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Wool	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Zinc	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Iron	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Steel	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Coal	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Gas	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Electric	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Telephone	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Telegraph	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Printing	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Bookbinding	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Stationery	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Paper	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Ink	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Pen	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Ruler	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Compass	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Scale	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Balance	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Weighing	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Measuring	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Marking	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Drawing	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Engraving	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Etching	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Lithography	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Photography	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Sculpture	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Painting	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Architecture	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Music	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Drama	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Comedy	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Tragedy	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Farce	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Opera	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Ballet	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Circus	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Menagerie	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Show	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Entertainment	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Amusement	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
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